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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Sociological, Psychological, Industrial, and Economic Information on the USSR	DATE DISTR.	16 November 1956
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. A copy of a report on miscellaneous sociological, psychological, industrial, and economic aspects of conditions in the USSR
2. The 17-page report comments on the following topics:
  - a. Crime and violence in the Caucasus from 1945 to 1954. 25X1
  - b. Guerrilla groups in the Baltic states and Ukrainian SSR prior to 1950. 25X1
  - c. Improvement of labor camp conditions after 1948. 25X1
  - d. Communist indoctrination of prisoners and Soviet youth. 25X1
  - e. Soviet interrogation methods. 25X1
  - f. Medical treatment in Soviet forced labor camps. 25X1
  - g. Civilian clothing in the Magadan area. 25X1
  - h. Railroad, cars, and freight at Bratsk (N 56-05, E 101-40). 25X1
  - i. Area description of Bukhta Venina (N 49-02, E 140-16). 25X1
  - j. Area description of Sukinki (sic), a small town 400 km north of Magadan (N 59-34, E 150-48). 25X1
  - k. Two gold mines 90 km from Sukinki: Location, extraction, power, production, sanitary conditions. 25X1

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STATE	X	ARMY	Ev	X	NAVY	X	AIR	Ev	X	FBI		AEC							
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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- l. Two electric power stations providing power to the Sukinki mines.
- m. Forced labor camps quartering personnel who worked in the Sukinki mines and in the power stations.
- n. Ceramic factory at Kazakhstan (N 48-31, E 66-46): Layout, power, equipment, production, raw materials, labor.

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A) SOCIOLOGICAL:

4.

From 1945 to 1948, in Armenia and in the Caucasus, there was great unruliness because of the demobilization, when the people had to adapt themselves to again work for little pay, and <sup>gangs</sup> ~~gangs~~ bribed the officials in order to were formed that engaged in rape, murder, robbery, and all kinds of atrocities. This movement was almost completely stopped, with the mass banishment of the people involved. Toward the end of 1953 and the beginning of 1954, there was talk at the Shcherbakov camp that robbery and pillage was then being carried on by certain habitual criminals who had been set free a short time before by reason of the amnesty of Malenkov. Of these, there were about 500 at Shcherbakov and they made life impossible with their terrorist activities upon the citizens, mainly at night. There were cases of nurses and camp personnel who finished working late in the day, and who did not return to their homes for fear of these bandits. The authorities took severe steps and again sentenced the men involved. Similar cases occurred in many more cities where this type of individual had fixed his residence after being granted amnesty.

In the Ukraine there was an organization called "The Flags", which was a guerrilla group composed of the nationalists who had aided or protected the Germans; also in the ranks of this organization were some of the remnants of the Vlasov forces; in addition, there were some civilians who sympathized with the group, and others who had committed some crime and feared justice. This organization was still spoken of in 1950, but it seems to have suffered many losses and was then ~~operating~~ operating in small, isolated groups.

In Bukhta-Vanina in 1949, he heard about 200 former guerrilla fighters from the Baltic countries who were very well organized against the Soviets; this group had been persecuted very much and almost exterminated by the Soviets.

5. In 1948, an improvement in the food was noted. This was considered due to the fact that at that time the money was devalued to the rate of 10:1, resulting in a corresponding drop in the value of the merchandise in the black market, and in the ~~unrestricted~~ unrestricted sale of bread. This improvement was caused by the fact that

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the free Soviet citizens had fulfilled their primary needs; therefore, they stopped stealing the supplies of the prisoners, and while the ~~ration~~ rations of the latter were ~~not~~ not officially increased, still an increase was noted because none of their provisions were taken. This indicated a considerable improvement in the rations.

Some prisoners were paid prior to 1948, but in that year this pay was increased to the point that, at least in the Odessa region, all those who fulfilled the work norms were paid. He believes that this improvement in pay was due to the existence of articles for sale in the open <sup>market</sup>, which enabled the prisoner to use his pay to supplement his food ration. This salary augmented the special rations of bread and soup that were given upon fulfilling the norm prior to 1948, and at the same time ~~the~~ offered a greater stimulus.

The camp discipline softened a little. For one thing, the prisoners now began to have hope of repatriation, and for that reason thought the camp atmosphere a little less harsh. For another thing, the "knavery" decreased very much because of the improvement in the food

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He earned a salary of 30 rubles a month, for the first time in 1947 in Odessa, and also upon isolated occasions between 1948 and 1954.

9. The Soviet citizens, if they are workers, refrain from making any comments of praise or scorn regarding their government; but if they are students or members of the KONSOMOL of the Party, they do ~~everything~~ everything to defend their system of government, openly teaching others and ~~manifesting~~ manifesting their hatred of capitalist nations. They understood that their living standard was inferior to that of the West, but they blamed that on Germany for having destroyed their wealth.

B) INDOCTRINATION:

1. They have never tried to indoctrinate him.
2. He believes that the Soviets did not win over many of the prisoners. Many of the latter collaborated with the Soviets in order to improve their health or deficient food rations, compromising themselves with being obliged to denounce their comrades; but very few were won over, through conviction, by the Soviets.

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3. [ ] the Communists [ ] live under a regime of terror

and slavery, but that there are some who have the advantages in the Soviet nation. The objective of Soviet policy is the liberation of the world worker, and for that purpose it aspires to world domination. In general, they give an intense political education to the younger generations, among whom the most intelligent and fanatic are chosen to most faithfully fulfill the tasks of the Party. Besides the intense education, all the literature and amusements, such as the movie and the theater, bear the virus of Communism, which is exalted as the instrument which is to bring happiness to the people; meanwhile, the free world, called "capitalist" by them, is condemned as the oppressor of the liberty and civilization of the masses. Also, they teach love of the homeland, making them believe that they are the most advanced, that they enjoy the best living standard in the world, and that the best literary works and great discoveries are of Soviet origin, under the flag and protection of Communism.

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The civilians wore the same kind of clothing that the prisoners did.

Magadan  
Subin (3)  
They wore long, quilted trousers; a "bufaika" or kind of quilted jacket, having sleeves, and fitting tight around the body. Over this garment, they placed another called "buslab" (phonetic spelling), which is a kind of pea-jacket that reaches to the knees and also is quilted; a fur cap, of wool or of quilting, that covered the nape of the neck and the cheeks as far as the chin; in addition, they had to cover the rest of their faces with cloths, and frequently persons were seen who had lost their ears and noses from having them frozen. Finally, as an outer garment, they used felt boots, which were 7 or 8 millimeters thick, and which they wore over rags instead of socks. Also they wore gloves or gauntlets, having one space for the thumb and another for the remaining four fingers. These reached about 5 centimeters above the wrist.

In summer, they wore trousers made of a poor material, and used a kind of badly made jacket of the same material; a kind of visored cap having a fine mesh to protect the <sup>face</sup> from the constant threat of mosquito bites; rubber-soled boots, reaching up to the ankle, made of material or of material and canvas, or another type of half-length boot, with the foot part made of material, the sole of rubber, and the upper part of rubberized canvas. For work, even at this time, they wore lighter gloves than those worn in winter, which protected their hands against any little accident during work. Also, if it got cold in summer, they donned the "bufaika."

3. Sanitary facilities did not exist; but, in reality, the two mines

were not unsanitary because they were not damp and they were of slight depth because they were horizontal mines. Defecation was effected outside the mine and was not permitted inside it. The equipment was sufficient because the number of prisoners made up for the deficiencies; but, the system of work was antiquated. They extracted the ore-bearing rock with drills; this rock was taken out and piled up in winter; in summer it was worked in the waters of a nearby

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[redacted]

stream, and gold was obtained in small proportions.

E) RAILROADS:

1. [redacted] the railroad that passes through Bratsk continues toward the east for about 300 kilometers; it is a single track. [redacted] reports that another line was being built about 300 kilometers east of Bratsk and about 20 kilometers south of the other line.

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[redacted]

4. The railroad station is in the southeastern suburbs of Bratsk. [redacted]

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[redacted] there were 3 tracks south of the main line and about 12 or 14 to the north. [redacted] a water tower, in among the tracks, about 400 or 500 meters west of the station.

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5. The freight passing over this line included construction materials (cement, wood, dynamite) and also, potatoes, vegetables, barley, fish, coal, and liquid fuel. Predominating were freight cars loaded with prisoners. Every morning a passenger train passed. The freight cars were of 40 and 60 tons, though there were also some of 20 tons.

The 40- and 20-ton cars had 4 wheels. The 60-ton cars had 8 wheels. The three sizes were of one type, having a platform with sides 60 centimeters high, usually made of wood, which could be moved for the loading and unloading operations. Another type had sides about 1.7 meters in height, no roof, and the platform was a right angle formed by two ramps running the length of the vehicle, used in the automatic unloading of coal, rock, earth, or grain in bulk. It had a double door on each side of the vehicle.

The third type was an enclosed car, of wood, about 3 meters in height, on a platform, with a door and two windows on each side; these were used for carrying prisoners and for goods that could not be exposed to the elements.

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The passenger train that passed each day had seven or eight units; these were old and of the usual type, metal and wood.

The locomotives that were seen generally were not large; antiquated types of German and Soviet manufacture were observed.

F) BUKHTA VANINA:

(N 49-02, E 140-16)

1. This city is Bukhta Vanina. The city of Nikolayevsk was about 200 or 300 kilometers to the ~~north~~ <sup>North</sup>; frequently prisoners arrived at Bukhta Vanina in trucks from the aforementioned city, and they said that the distance was about as stated.

2. The port is about 2 kilometers from the city and did not seem to be of much importance. This was located in a natural bay; [ ] a pier that entered the water for about 200 meters and served as a breakwater. At the beginning of the pier there were about 3 or 4 wooden sheds, where merchandise was stored; one of these sheds was used for the checking and registering of the prisoners, ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> represented the greatest traffic of the port. Nearby, there was a truck base and ~~about~~ <sup>in a fenced yard</sup> about 4,000 buses parked ~~in a fenced yard~~, all of them new and some covered with canvas. [ ]

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About 30 kilometers ~~South~~ <sup>South</sup> of this port, according to the Soviets, there was a new, military-type port called ~~Shovgaban~~ <sup>Sovetskaya Gavan (N 48-58, E 140-16)</sup>. On the railroad that passes through the city of Bukhta Vanina, subject saw several trains loaded with sheet metal about 4 meters by 2 meters; [ ]

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but the Soviets said that the metal was destined for the construction of navy vessels at the Shovgaban shipyards, which is reportedly the most important naval base that the USSR has on the Pacific.

About 4 or 5 kilometers from Bukhta Vanina, buildings were being erected, surrounded by a camp-like enclosure, with about 8 barracks for the quartering of troops and a huge kitchen; from the number of stoves, and the number and sizes of the kettles, it is estimated that meals could be prepared for about 20,000 people.

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(See page 17)

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G) SUKINKI:

1. This is a small town of about 500 homes, having one factory; [ ]

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2. [ ]

it was a factory because [ ]

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2 or 3 chimneys, about 26 or 25 meters in height. This town is about 400 kilometers north of Magadan. [ ]

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In this town there was a central camp which was the headquarters for several camps located in this area.

A great movement of tractor-drawn trucks was seen.

3. [ ] 2 gold mines [ ]

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[ ] prospecting work in search of new veins.

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b) These mines were about 90 kilometers from Sukinki; [ ]

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they were toward the west, but he is not certain of this. The maximum distance separating these mines was about 2 kilometers.

c) It was said that production at [ ] these mines was small, for the prisoners received no money because they did not extract the required amount of gold. [ ]

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[ ] an approximation can be made from the following information: during June, July, August, and September, the ore for the entire year was washed while the mining operations continued; for this work, they used about 300 men and set a work norm of 60 grams daily for each man [ ]

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One of the mines in which subject worked was located at a watercourse, and the other was located on the slope of a hill; both are horizontal, like a tunnel, with a slight downward slope; their horizontal depth was about 150 to 200 meters; in one of them, about 30 meters from the entrance, there was an arch from which there stemmed five galleries leading in different directions. The other mine had only three galleries. The two were made by means of blast holes produced with

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[redacted]

drill holes and dynamite in solid rock; only the larger one ~~had~~ had any shoring, where the main arch had crossed poles on each side and rock in the middle; in general, they did not show any signs of cave-ins.

d) The ore from the mine was piled up near the mine entrance and it was taken to the washing site during June, July, August, and September. [redacted]

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[redacted] it was a modern process inasmuch as there was no machinery of any kind for this operation.

[redacted]

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e) In the mines, they worked with compressed-air drills, whose power was furnished by gas-oil ~~engines~~ engines operating at the surface; these drills ~~made~~ made the holes for the dynamite, which was used to obtain the mixture of rock and gold. The raw material was taken in wheelbarrows from the veins that were being worked to the central gallery and dumped into a kind of funnel. In its lower part, the funnel had a hatch which was opened whenever a cart was placed beneath it. The cart was drawn to the exterior of the mine by means of a cable, which was motivated by an electric motor that remained outside the mine.

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[redacted]

g) Power for the mine was supplied by two Electro-Stancias; one of them was formed by 12 steam boilers <sup>each</sup> of 40 to 50 HP placed in line and having individual dynamos. They were heated with pine firewood. Each one consumed 9 cubic meters of wood in 24 hours and, according to the Soviets, produced 500 KWH of power. They said that these machines were old and of English manufacture. Nine or ten machines were operating constantly; the rest were always being repaired. All were controlled through a ~~switchboard~~ switchboard; whenever a machine stopped or slowed down, a bell sounded. All were located in a wooden shed. Trucks brought the wood to within 20 meters of the shed, where it was stacked near a saw that cut it into pieces 80 centimeters long. From here, it was transported in wheelbarrows and placed near the machines, from where it was removed by the respective stokers; for each machine had a machinist or mechanic and a stoker.

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[redacted]

The other Electro-Stancia was one kilometer away from the aforementioned one, railroad and it consisted of a large locomotive that had been brought there and disassembled in 1949. It was installed in a wooden shed and placed, without wheels, on a solid slab of concrete set in the ground so that the furnace door was below ground level. This machine was in good condition, it was of a modern type and made in Germany,

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[redacted] It used about 30 or 35 cubic meters of wood every 24 hours, which wood was brought, already cut, in trucks from the other Electro-Stancia. Taking care of this, in three work shifts, were 3 machinists and 6 stokers, and an additional 3 men in charge of the pump that supplied water to the locomotive. [redacted] it produced 400 to 500 KWH of power.

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These two Electro-Stancias supplied power to the 5 or 6 mines that were nearby, at a distance of about 12 kilometers. The power conductor cables extended underground from the Electro-Stancias to their respective, nearby transformers. From the transformers, the cables extended on wooden posts. About 300 men, all convicts, worked at supplying and servicing the two Electro-Stancias. They were controlled by one director, 3 foreman, and about 6 mechanics, some specialists in machinery and others in electricity; the rest of the personnel worked in the cutting, transporting, and distribution of the firewood.

h) In each of the mines in which subject has been, about 75 men worked in three daily shifts. These persons were condemned to forced labor. The personnel in charge, who controlled and directed the work, also were under sentence and had been deported there, although they had more liberty of action and movement than the prisoners did.

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5. [redacted] two camps; one was 90 kilometers and the other was 115 kilometers from Sukinki. [redacted]

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The first quartered the personnel who worked in the mines, and the second was for the personnel of the Electro-Stancias; they had 1,500 prisoners and 300 prisoners,

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respectively. These persons were serving sentences of 10 to 25 years of forced labor, the majority for ordinary crimes. Almost all were of Soviet nationality; there were only about 10 war prisoners, including Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians,

[ ] The food was like that in any other Soviet camp, consisting primarily of barley, salted fish, some fat, 600 to 800 grams of bread, and 21 grams of sugar. The persons who had been exiled and deported ate food like that of the prisoners, for although the indicated articles, with the exception of sugar, were for sale in the open market, there were no other articles to vary the diet.

The prisoners' quarters were wooden sheds placed within a wooden wall 3 meters high, which was without wires, but which had [ ] sentry boxes; <sup>however,</sup> [ ] the guard there was superfluous, inasmuch as leaving those camps meant perishing from hunger and cold.

The free personnel, namely the exiled or deported persons, lived in bunkers or in small wooden houses, which, generally, were worse than the prisoners' quarters.

All these persons worked in the mines and at the Electro-Stancias.

H) KARAGANDA:

2. [ ] a camp called Karabas, near Karagana, which took care of transients and the distribution of prisoners. [ ]

CERAMICS FACTORY, NEAR KAZAKHSTAN:

1. It was known as the "Brick Factory", [ ]

4. This factory is located about 8 or 10 kilometers from the city of Kazakhstan, [ ]

[ ] a prison camp, near this factory and near the city of Kazakhstan, by railroad from Karaganda. (On the map no railroad is shown to this city.)

From Kazakhstan there were two branch railroad lines; one went to the camp, and the other went to the factory; both were almost in the same direction.

5. This factory had a rectangular ~~contour~~ contour, bounded by the usual-type fence, where guards were on duty at sentry boxes. The dimensions of the rectangle were approximately 300 meters by 200 meters. Inside there were only two buildings, constructed of brick and ~~concrete~~ cement, with roofs of flat tile and frames of steel.

The smaller building was about 120 meters by 25 meters and it was of uneven height, having two floors in some places, and only one in other places. Inside, it had an iron works for repairing tools and carts, and for making other minor repairs; also, it had a small carpenter's shop. The most important feature of this building was its use for the manufacture of construction blocks, which were made mainly of cinders and cement. For this work, there was a concrete mixer where the mixing was done; then it was deposited in wooden molds. These blocks were solid with dimensions of 35 centimeters by 20 centimeters by 20 centimeters.

The other structure ~~was~~ consisted of two buildings that were joined, one running crosswise and the other lengthwise. The crosswise one had three floors; on the first floor there was a machine for molding the bricks; on the other two floors there were workshops. The other part of the structure had only one floor, containing the kiln and the chambers for drying the bricks.

It was noted that this factory was built before the war.

They were beginning to enlarge the factory, for although the kiln was very large, it did not suffice for the work.

[Sketch of brick factory near Kazakhstan]

See page 15

6. The factory was operated by means of electricity, which subject believes came from Kazakhstan; the lines were carried on wooden posts that followed the railroad.

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8. The factory had no heating system.

9. Transport within the plant was done with carts on rails and with wheelbarrows.

Transport outside the plant was done by train and by several trucks, which did not belong to the factory. There were two railroad branch lines which entered along each parallel side next to the larger building to facilitate loading and unloading. The track gauge was the usual one for the USSR.

10. ~~██████~~ EQUIPMENT.

a) There was one mixer in operation; it was completely of steel, of cylindrical form, a little more than one meter in diameter and about 5 meters high. It had three compartments; in number one the <sup>clay</sup> ~~██████~~ was mixed with the cement in a slight proportion. The <sup>clay</sup> ~~██████~~ was taken from a nearby quarry in carts, <sup>and</sup> dumped onto a concave belt about 50 centimeters wide, which deposited it in the first compartment of the mixer; meanwhile the cement was poured into a hopper. When this mixture had been made, it entered the second compartment, where water was added; from there, it entered the third compartment, where it was thoroughly mixed. From this, the mixture <sup>was</sup> ~~██████~~ taken by means of a heloicadal shaft through a tube which <sup>gave</sup> ~~██████~~ it the quadrangular prismatic shape; and as it emerged, a worker, operating a lever bar, divided it into bricks. These were withdrawn by means of another belt, from which an ~~██████~~ employee took them and placed them onto trays, which he then placed in a cart. The cart was pushed by a man to the drying rooms; there, he operated a lever, which lowered the platform of the cart and left the trays resting on supports in the drying room. After the drying process, the cart was brought back, the lever was operated which ~~██████~~ raised the platform of the cart and left the trays suspended on the cart; then the trays were placed in the kiln where the bricks were baked.

The drying rooms, numbering about 40, utilized a system of tubes to receive the necessary hot air, which was sent from the kiln by means of a very powerful fan operated by a 50 HP electric motor. The capacity of each drying room

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[redacted]

was about 4,000 bricks, which remained in the room for about 48 hours. The kiln was surrounded by a wall of refractory brick, oval-shaped, with its axes having approximate dimensions of 50 meters by 25 meters; the roof was of the same material, in the form of an arch. From the wall <sup>about</sup> to the center of the room, at intervals of 6 meters, there was a kind of radius-like partition that divided the kiln into 15 or 20 compartments; while these compartments <sup>had openings between</sup> ~~each~~ <sup>toward</sup> other and ~~the~~ the exterior, these openings were blocked with bricks and clay when the kiln was in operation. The individualization of the compartments permitted continuous operation, inasmuch as each compartment was in a different phase of the work. The lighting was effected individually from below; later the fire was fed by opening a trapdoor and throwing in coal from the roof.

The machinery described was in good condition [redacted]

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[redacted]

This factory had the disadvantage that the kiln was small and did not suffice for the <sup>amount</sup> ~~amount~~ of work.

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#### 11. PRODUCTION:

a) The manufacture of blocks of cinders and cement was very small; [redacted]

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[redacted] The bricks were all of the same type, elaboration, and volume.

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They were solid, with approximate dimensions of 25 centimeters by 12 centimeters by 5 centimeters. Each weighed about 2 kilograms and they were of the usual red color.

Through the initiative of the Rumanian prisoners, the manufacture of earthenware plates was begun.

The daily production of bricks varied between 150 and 200 tons; they constantly strived to surpass this production.

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#### 12. RAW MATERIALS:

a) [redacted]

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25X1

[redacted] The clay came from a quarry located within the enclosure near the central building.

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13. SUBSTRUCTURE AND COMPONENTS:

25X1

14. MANAGEMENT:

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25X1

a) There was one director, and also a woman who had duties similar to those of the director, because they always inspected the work together.

In addition, there were two foremen in each shift, who directed, watched over, and controlled the work. These were free Soviet citizens.

15. LABOR:

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a) Eight free Soviets worked there; they controlled the motors and took care of the machinery; of these, 3 were women. The administrative work was handled by 5 or 6 free Soviets. these Soviets, although free, were exiled. Working in the three shifts were some 600 prisoners of war, including Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Dutch, and Spaniards. There were no technicians among these. No one lived in the factory. The Soviets lived in separate houses in the vicinity. The prisoners lived in the prison camp about 2 or 3 kilometers away. They worked in three shifts; each shift had about 200 men.

They worked all week long. On Sundays, two shifts worked and one rested. This means that the workers rested every 21 days.

16. There was no program of instruction.

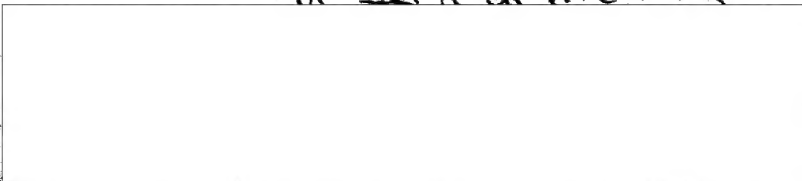
17. The factory guards were the same soldiers who watched over the prisoners, and the guarding was done from the sentry boxes along the fence. During the night, a pair of soldiers, with a dog, were on patrol duty around the factory. Another patrol, with dogs, checked the trains upon their departure. Also, there was a guard, without any visible weapon, who watched over the coal and material of the factory. There was a telephone. In sounding the alarm, they used a piece of rail they hung from each sentry box. The fences were of barbed wire.

18. The fire-fighting equipment consisted of several fire extinguishers, axes and shovels, some boxes containing sand, and several water buckets. The alarm signal was a

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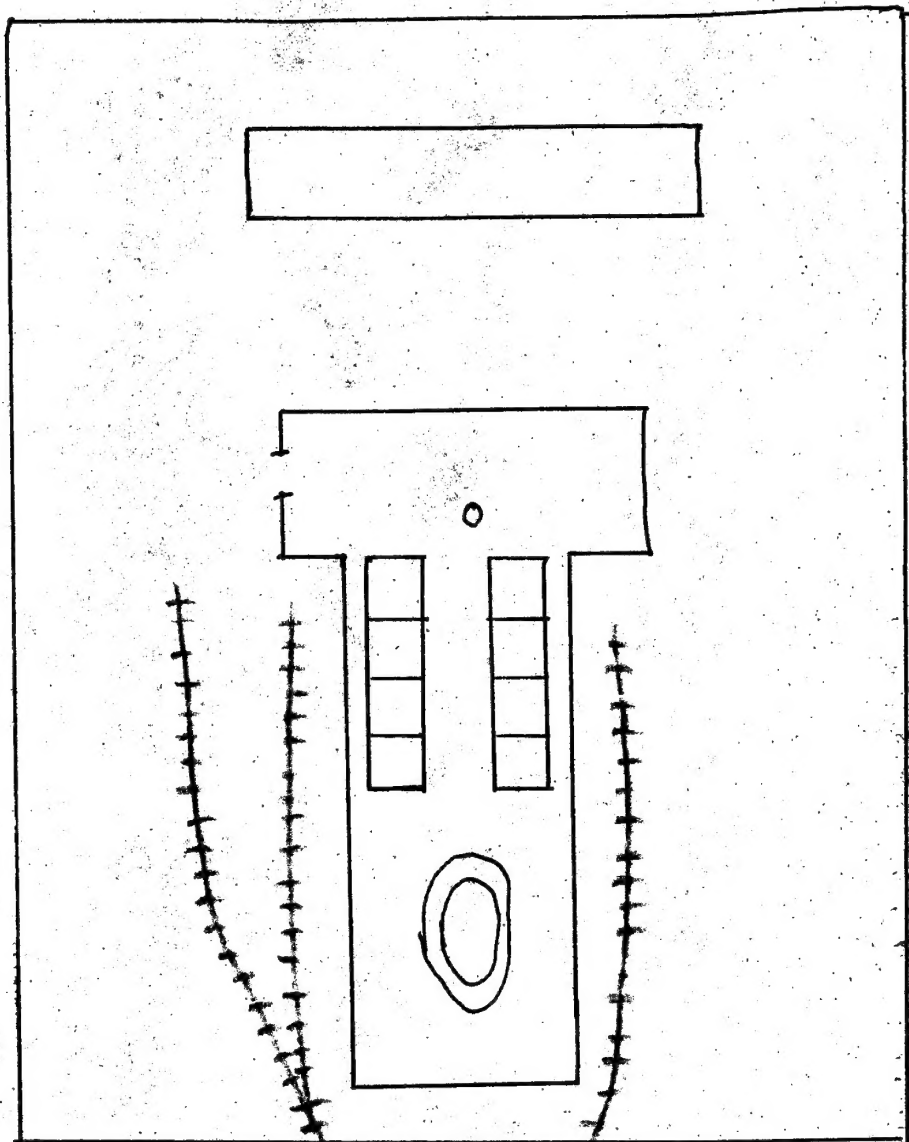
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CERAMIC FACTORY  
IN  
KAZAKHSTAN

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[REDACTED]

piece of rail, hanging from a hook, like those at the sentry boxes. There were no firemen.

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19. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF THE RAW MATERIAL AND PRODUCTS:

a), b), and c). There were no platforms, elevators, or depots.

d) Nor were there storage places on the ground; only the coal was piled up at both sides of the track, and from there it was removed in wheelbarrows.

e) There was no machinery for loading and unloading; these operations were done by hand.

f) There were no special depots.

[REDACTED] at the Karabas camp, [REDACTED] many ordinary-type airplanes in flight [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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1. In the Far East there exists ~~██████████~~ the city of Bukhta-Vanina  
(*N 49-00 E 140-16*) (49 degrees North Latitude, 140 degrees East Longitude). The chief nucleus  
of its inhabitants is made up of the political prisoners who have completed  
their sentences and exiles from other parts of the USSR. All of the public  
functions are in the hands of the members of the Cheka of this place.

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2. It is one of the most important ~~██████████~~ centers of communication of  
the area; through it there is developing the transportation with the  
Chukotskiy and the Kolyma areas.

3. In Bukhta-Vanina there are very large ~~██████████~~ *transit* prisons, completely  
*filled* ~~██████████~~ with convicts, which supply the penal labor for the Chukotskiy  
and the Kolyma areas.

4. Its port is ~~██████████~~ *linked* with very many points in the Far East by means of  
an extensive railway network.

5. The industry consists of sawmills; the timber is obtained from the  
innumerable forests in the area. The lumber is distributed to all parts of  
the USSR by means of railway.

6. In the port there are various shipyards in which ships of from  
8,000 to 12,000 tons are constructed; these ships are normally destined  
for the merchant fleet.

7. As a result of the large number of prisoners employed on the  
construction projects, the city is growing rapidly.

*(see p. 6)*

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**SECRET**

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